SATURDAY HALF HOLIDAY.

THE BIRTH OF A GENEROUS SCHEME AND ITS REALTHY GROWTH.

ev. Hill's Advecacy of the Movement and the Law which has Followes—The Bays of Polition and Hope—Text of the Bill. The State has had one Saturday under the Baturday Half-holiday law. The question of the greatest general interest in connection with the new law is whether its adoption will enable employers generally in the big cities of the State, especially in New York and Brook-lyn, to obtain the Saturday half-holiday which they desire. To them the proof of the measure will be the success of it, and a little time will be necessary for this test.

The Saturday half-holiday movement was be-

gun in this city several years ago. The movers were the salesmen in some of the large retail stores, and it resulted in the closing of several such stores on Saturday afternoons during the months of July and August. In those days all that the advocates of the half holiday could do was to petition the employers for what they wanted, and to ask in some public way that customers refrain from buying on Saturday afternoons and evenings. Some two years ago the advocates of the Saturday half holiday began to make encouraging headway toward attaining their ends. Backed by a strong organisation, the leaders in the movement succeeded in obtaining the Saturday half holiday for probably a hundred thousand workers in this city and Brooklyn during the "heated term" of 1885. Up to the beginning of last summer the benefits of the half holiday had been onbenefits of the nail holiday had been en-joyed chiefly by salesmen and women in the retail stores. Last summer the effort was made to extend the movement so that all em-ployees should have the benefit of its success, and the movers succeeded not only in getting the half holiday for a large number of workers. but in attracting attention to their movement from directions whence they had reasons to exfrom directions whence they had reasons to expect valuable assistance. Gov. Hill said in a speech at Punkirk in September of last year that the Saturday half holiday would afford every workingman an opportunity for pleasure, for some travel, for study, and whatever other legitimate recreation he might desire to take, but there might be a legal difficulty in dividing a day—making half of it a legal holiday and leaving the other half as it was. In his annual message this year the Governor said:

There can be no question as to the power of the Legis-

message this year the Governor said:
There can be no question as to the power of the Legislature to declare certain days to be legisl holidays, and it may be advisable to establish by law additional holidays for the benefit of all, and especially for those who daily perform arduous and exacting labor, and in that view to designate every Saturiay, or the hair day of every Saturiay, as legal and public holidays or half holidays.

2. If, for any reason, a half holiday is legally or otherwise objectionable, the whole of every Saturday or every other Saturday could be thus set apart, and such objections obviated.

One of the One of the greatest obstacles in the way of obtaining the consent of employers to the Saturday half-holiday arrangement was of a legal nature. They said it was necessary for them to keep at least their offices open on Saturday afternoons to meet the domands upon them by the maturing of commercial paper on that day and in similar ways. It seems to have been intended that the new law should meet this objection. The bill was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Reilly. It passed both branches of the Legislature, and was referred to the Attorney-General for an opinion. It was returned with changes, which were adopted by both Houses, and on May 6 it received the Governor's signature. Here is the text of the bill:

katurday from 12 o'clock at noon and 12 to o'clock at midulght, which is heabt a noon and 12 to o'clock at midulght, which is heabt at noon and 12 to o'clock at midulght, which is heabt at noon and 12 to o'clock at midulght, which is heabt at noon and 12 to o'clock at midulght, which is heabt at the control of the united flates at a control of the united flates at a control of the district of the protesting and giving nutice of the district of the protesting and giving nutice of the district of the protesting and giving nutice of the district of the protesting and giving nutice of the district of the protesting and giving nutice of the district of the protesting and giving nutice of the district of the protesting and giving nutice of the district of the protesting and giving nutice of the district of the protesting and the protesting of the and independent of the protesting and protesting and protesting or other, is holding liable any party to any bill of exchange, where the protesting seeds of protesting or other, is holding liable any party to any bill of exchange, where the protest of physician or party, a demand of acceptance or payment thereof may made and notice of protest or dishonor thereof may given on the next succeeding secular or basiness y. And provided further, that when any person shall not be med grilly of any neglect or omission of duty nor unissory note on that day. And provided reads and not be interested to the protest or of the payment or and and and not on the secular or payment or and and provided further, that when any person shall not be med grilly of any neglect or omission of duty nor unissory note on that day. And provided further, and the payment or and and notice or of the payment or and and the payment or and the pa this State or counties of this State. Un all other days or half days, such offices shall be kept open for the trans

or half days, such offices shall be kept open for the transaction of business.

Sec. 2. Whenever the 1st day of January, the 22d day of February, the 20th day of May, the 4th day of July, or the 2th day of December shall fall upon Sunday, the next Monday following shall be deemed a public holiday for all or any of the purposes aforessaid; provided, how ever, that in such case all bills of exchange, checks, and promissory notes made after the passage of this act which would otherwise be presentable for acceptance or payment on the said Monday shall be deemed to be presentable for acceptance or payment on the secular or business day next succeeding such holiday.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect on the tenth day after the passage as certified by the Becretary of Mate.

IN THE BIO EXCHANGES.

The new law caused different emotions in the down-town business world yesterday. The wealthy rejoiced, and went off to enjoy their summer homes and yacits. The men on the different commercial Exchanges, who said they needed all the hours before sundown in every day of the week to make both ends meet, and their were many such, and the laborers on the buildings in Broadway. Wall, New, Broad, and Pearl streets, were not so happy. The former wanted to work and couldn't, and the latter, for whom the law was expressly framed, thirsted for the half holiday even at the loss of pay, and were compelled to work. The laborers engaged on the extensive repairs on the Stock Exchange got permission to quit at 3 o'clock, but those on the Adrian Iselia building in Wall street and the new Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange worked full time.

The brokers on the Stock, Consolidated

on the Stock Exchange got permission to quit at 3 o'clock, but those on the Adrian Iselia building in Wali street and the new Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange worked full time.

The brokers on the Stock, Consolidated Stock and Petroleum. Cotton, and the Coffee Exchanges threw up their hands with a whoop when the minute hands on the big clocks were abreast of the hour hands at noon, and trooped out into the street, and the banging from mallets of the respective Chairmen declaring the session closed for the day had scarcely dies away before the big Board rooms were as ionesome as on Sunday. A number of stock brokers and they wouldn't go into the street next Saturday; that the two hours' trading wean't worth the bother, and that they would leave town Friday nights and not be seen at their offices until Monday mornings.

Things were different on the Produce Exchange. They young man who beats the gong until nervous people want to jump out of the windows was prompily on hand, and he pit continued to shoot their fats into each other's faces and how what they would do this or that for. They quite smothered the young man and his gong, and continued to trade openly until 2 o'clock, when the closing quotations from Chicago were received. Many of the Produce Exchange am, including the big grain operator. Mr. Edwin Cottrell, are bitterly opposed to observing the law, and declared that they would transact business as long as the Chicago Board for a number of years has closed at 1 o'clock (2 o'clock New York time) from Chicago Board for a number of years has closed at 1 o'clock (2 o'clock New York time) from the Chicago Board for a number of years has closed at 1 o'clock (2 o'clock new York the) freight men of the Exchange, as Mr. J. E. Jentkins put it, knew they had a play spell, but didn't know whether to take it.

The provision men were also lotate to shut off at neon,

THE BANKS KERP OPEN. THE BANKS KEEP OPEN.

The banks did a rushing business between 11 and 12 o'clock. It was mostly the patronage of the Sieck Exchange. A petition was circulated among the bank Presidents requesting their views as to the advisability of closing the banks. The paper will be submitted to the Clearing House Association. Manager Camp of the Clearing House said, however, that it would be quite impossible for the banks to close before I o'clock. The Fourth National Bank, nowever, did close sharp at noon, and and President O. D. Badwin, in speaking of his action in taking the initiative step, said:

Most of the banks kept open till the usual closing hour.

AT THE SUB-TREASURY.

At the Sub-Treasury it was stated that Assistant Treasurer Canda's course will be guided entirely by the action of the banks and financial people down town. If the law is very generally observed the Sub-Treasury will swing into line. The Custom House was working at full blast except in the rotunda, which was deserted by many of the brokers who talk all the week about entires, warehouse receipts, bonded orders, and such trifles. The Mutual Life and other down-town insurance companies closed their doors and the clerks got away two or three hours earlier than usual. The restaurants, and salcons, and their name is legion, from Maiden lane down, did about half a day's business, and the bootblacks said the Half-holiday law was dead agin them."

LITLE TRADE AT THE BIG RETAIL STORES.

Something—probably the new law or the ex-

LITTLE TRADE AT THE BIG RETAIL STORES.

Something—probably the new law or the excessive heat—had a considerable effect upon trade yesterday in the big retail stores in the heart of the city. The effect was more noticeable in the stores where wealthy people are principally the buyers than in the stores where a greater proportion of working people trade. In the former there was the usual volume of business for a Saturday forencon, and, perhaps, a little more, but in the afternoon business was generally very light, few carriages were waiting at the doors, and floor walkers was generally very light, few carriages was generally to the latter there seemed to be about the usual volume of business throughout the day.

Inquiries wore made at many of the larger retail stores as to the probable effects of the new law, with the following results:

Macy's—Mr. Wheeler: The new law will make no difference with us. If we can see our way to giving our employees more half holdays this summer than usual without distressing ourselves we shall do so. We shall have no trouble about doing our necessary business with the banks. Several bankers have told me that they will heep open as usual on Haturday afternoon and if business comes they will attend to it.

Hearn's—Mr. George Hearn: I have given the subject no consideration, and am not ready to say anything about it.

Palais royal—Mr. Liener: We do not know yet what

mess comes they will attend to it.
Hearn's—Mr. George Hearn: I have given the subject no consideration, and am not ready to say anything about it.
Falais Boyal—Mr. Lisney: We do not know yet what we shall do. We go with the rest.
James (i. Johnson's—Mr. George Johnson: We will elose on Saturday afternoons during Jaly and Angust, as we have been doing. Mr. Leboutillier: We intend to do selected the state of the state o

Frence. Koch & Co.'s—Mr. Koch: It is a foolish law, and will Koch & Co. **—Mr. Koch: It is a roolish law, and will have no effect.
Simpson, Crawford & Simpson's—Mr. Crawford: We shall keep open as usual, and advertise it. Trade is lighter than usual this afternoon because many people supposed the stores would be closed. We've got business to do and are going to do it.

Altman's—Mr. Friedsam: We usually close at noon on Saturday's during June, July, August, and September, and shall do the same this year, nothing more. PRESIDENT JOHNSTON SAYS IT IS A TRIUMPH.
Mr. Edward Johnston, President of the Saturday Half-holiday Association, said: Mr. Edward Johnston, President of the Saturday Half-holiday Association, said:

I looked upon the triumph as an accomplished fact. Today is a better indication of the sentiment of the public that anything size we have had. When the association was organized, two years ago, the proprietors of the stores said that if their customers would be satisfied to have the stores closed on Saturday afternoons they would be satisfied. Then we appealed to the public through the preas and the pulpit and in other ways to add us, and this has been the test day. We find, through the reports of men we have had out investigating the matter that the law is going to be a complete success—not so mutched the law perhaps, the success—not so mutched the law perhaps. The preference of to-day shows that public sentiment is in full accord with the saturday half-holiday movement. The spirit of the half holiday is abroad. The wives and families of our residents feel that it is not right to shop on Saturday afternoons. Ladies who are recognized as leaders in society have signed papers agreeing not to do shopping on Saturday afternoons, and it has become decidedly unfashionable and out of form to be seen shopping then. There are hundreds of wealthy ladies in New York who are devoted to this movement, and will do all they can to make it a success.

One of the greatest obstacles we encounter is the fact that in the districts in which working people trade, say in Grand street and Righth avenue, strings of people block the stores till late on fasturday night. This is because Saturday is pay day. We propose to have the pay day changed, and to bring this about is part of the future work of the association. Another thing we are going to do is to have the Saturday halfiholiday extended, so that it shall be general, and all employees shall have the benefit of it.

If the employers can make as much money by closing

benefit of it.

If the employers can make as much money by closing
If the employers can make as much money by closing
or distunday mon they will welcome the half holiday as
gree and the state of the s In Brooklyn the courts and the municipal departments closed at noon, but the banks remained open as usual until 3 o'clock. Few of the business houses observed the half holiday, but it is said that early closing on Saturday will become more general in a few weeks.

THE CITT DEPARTMENTS CLOSED. All of the city departments excepting the Mayor's office closed promptly at noon. The Federal courts and Post Office kept open until t o'clock. Sheriff Grant is in doubt as to his right to make arresto in civil cases during the halfholiday, and will consult the courts on the subject. The State and Surrogato's courts closed at 12.

OBSERVANCE THROUGHOUT THE STATE. OBSERVANCE THEOUGHOUT THE STATE.

AUBURN, May 21.—In the prison the work was continued as usual.

POUGHEREPSE, May 21.—All the banks but one closed at noon, but only two or three factories have shut down. The new departure is not favorably received.

BUFFALO, May 21.—The banks kept open to take care of paper now out. The halfholiday was faith well observed.

under will he our charte at there hours earlier on that GOSSIP FROM WASHINGTON.

GOSSIP FROM WASHINGTON.

PARHTONABLE PROPLE ARE COING AS THE SUMMER COMES.

A Guido's Comment Upon a Bioretade—The Fair Fage in the Suprems Come and Reversed The Whittay Mospitality—Twe Weddings—Miss Circulard's Families and Reversed The Whittay Mospitality—Twe Weddings—Miss Circulard's Families Assistance and Reversed The Whittay Mospitality—Twe Weddings—Miss Circulard's Families and All have the Government air and belong to the several departments. The Whittay Mospitality—Twe Weddings—Miss Circulard's Families and All have the Government air and belong to the several departments. Washington is most beautiful in the morth of May. It is the Northern June, when the foliage is freshest, the roses sweetest, and all the early summer flowers are at their best. The ivy takes on a bright, intenser green, the purple wisteria hangs in grapelike clusters from brick walls, and the horse cheetnut is a mass of white blossoms. The many small parks in squares, triangles, and orders, all about the dity, are a delight to the eye. No spot is more attractive than Capitol Hill. The great marble building rises from the centre of the shaded, flower-scented grounds. They are now like a garden and are an every-day enjoyment to the people, whether it is the laborer who stops to rest, or the straggler of leisure who idles away his time there. Looking from the "Hill" to the west, the owner garden, of countless trees and blooming shrubberies, half concealing streets, roofs, and spires of the city proper. The "Blue Potomac, soldom blue and often muddy, glistens in the sunlight. On the other side the Virginia hills follow the river's course and stretch away to the horizon in greenest undulating lines. The White Lot," well south of the White House, is "The Misses Caldwell, who have complet the and daughter of Senator Mahone are shall form the restrict and other works and supplies and other will go to California and pass the gummer there. Justice Gray will form the court of the will go to California and pass the gummer there. Justice Gray wil sunlight. On the other side the Virginia hills follow the river's course and stretch away to the horizon in greenest undulating lines. The "White Lot." well south of the White House, is just now unsightly with miles of seats and other accommodations for the national drill. Tiers of new, unpainted boards appear like a barricade across the grounds, and piles of freeh lumber rise from all points. But further up near the Mansion the fountains play, the lawn mower hums, the gardener goes on with his annual beautifying, and the big trees were never finer. "Mr. Cleveland's back yard." as a small boy called the President's grounds the other day, has nothing to do with the national drill. There is one object alone, in all the picture, untouched by leaf or flower. The monument stands the "tallest shaft in the world," independent of nature's summer gifts. It is taller and whiter than ever. Its isolated simplicity is clear cut and perfect. By no widening of the imagination can Washington and Bome be compared. But from the west Capital door there is invariably a suggestion of St. Peter's and the Tiber.

The Capitol itself has not been so deserted since the adjournment of Congress. Up to this week thore were many visitors—the spring tourists. Now, every footfall finds an echo in the pervading stillness, and the guides are without occupation. "But we shall have an infutu of visitors next week, with the drill, von the proposition of St. Peter's and the Tiber.

The Misses Caldwell, who have occupied the home of the stable the small sener "doing" the Josemite and other natural seener goons, tilling the stable on the sament. The same half as many carriages, go to Newport for the summer. "James and Henry Carfield, who were in Washington last week to attend the unveiling corrennies in memory of their father, were the guests of Hidgely Hunt, son of President Gardiel, who were in Washington last week to attend the unveiling corrennies in memory of their father, were the with fourteen horses and half as many carriages, go to Newport f

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The Capitol itself has not been so deserted since the adjournment of Congress. Up to this week there were many visitors—the spring tourists. Now, every footfall finds an echo in the pervading stillness, and the guides are without occupation. "But we shall have an influx of visitors next week, with the drill, you know." said one yesterday, in brisk, cheery tones, anticipating the expected harvest.

"It's been a dull week, somehow. Guess it's a reaction after the crowds last week with the Army of the Cumberland. Why, even brides and grooms failed us, and they're always pretty constant this time of the year, you see."

The dearth of bridal couples was conclusive proof of the week's dulless in the guide business. "Oh, yes, they're the bost paying customers we have," the guide continued with explanatory politeness. "He has plenty of money, and she wants to see everything, and if a man is ever going to throw away money on his wife it's when he's first married. Bo we take them all over the building, from cellar to garret, or, as they say, down to the crypt and up to the dome. Of course, there's a variety of people, not counting brides. They're most all alike, and all go up the dome. The grooms don't care so much about elimbing steps. But a woman isn't satisfied without going as near the Goddess of Liberty as she can get."

His face blainly expressed the opinion that curiosity rather than patrictism moved the brides to make the ascent of the dome. "No, we can't take advantage of anybody. Our fees are fixed, and are moderate. There are eleven of us, and each one wears a numbered badge. We are under the Capitol police, but we regulate or make the distinction of work ourselves. It's systematic and on the square, you see. For instance, we take turns in different parts of the building week about. Every week we have a meeting and make the assignments to duty. Some of us take the rounda, some one wing, some the other, some the crypt, and so one. They're

We will be stated by the complete of the compl

GOSSIP ABOUT THE BOXERS.

THE SCHEME OF BAITING SULLIVAN BEFORE HIS ARM IS WELL. The Champton's Way of Calling Names to People-Weir the Spider, and Murphy the Gaddy-The Bad Dog and the Tinker. Those who, from motives of curiosity or love of fistic sport, have been looking forward with anticipations of delight to a match for the championship between John L. Sullivan and Jake Kilrain are doomed to disappointment. There will be no fight between them—at least

not in the immediate future. Sullivan's broken arm is in no condition to permit him to use it in a contest, and it will not be good until fall, and may not be even then. When it was broken, despite the assurances of his Western broken, despite the assurances of his Western doctors. I said it would be a year before he would be able to use it in a fight, and now I think I was nearer right than his physicians. All this talk of a fight between Kilrain and Sullivan grew out of two things. Neither Sullivan nor his manager. Pat Sheedy. is as discreet with the tongue as he might be, and slighting remarks made by them on Jake's fighting qualities, as shown in his contest with Joe Lannon, reached his cars, and, of course, drew from him retoris in kind. When the Sullivan sparring combinations reached Baltimore a messenger was despetched to Kilrain on behalf of the big fellow to call him to account for a challenge he was said to have published in the Boston Heraid. In the language of the gaming table, this was "very poor play." Buppose he had published a challenge. The champion was a cripple, and in no condition to accept it. This was patent to every one, and the fact that he had been challenged under the circumstances reflected scant credit on the challenger. Kilrain disclaimed the challenge, or having ever asserted that he could do as well with him for a stated number of rounds as the Englishmen Mitchell or Greenfield, and when Sullivan got well he thought he ought to have a chance to demonstrate this, and to got the same proportion of the gate money they had been challenged on the Bout the same proportion of the gate money they had been challenged on the Bout the same proportion of the gate money they had been challenged under the circumstances reflected scant credit on the challenger. The had been challenged under the circumstances reflected scant credit to the challenger. The had been challenged under the circumstances reflected scant credit to the challenger. The had been challenged under the circumstances reflected scant credit to the challenger. The had been challenged under the circumstances are reflected scant credit to the challenger. The had been challenged under the circumstances reflected scant credit to the challenger. The had been doctors, I said it would be a year be-fore he would be able to use it in a fight, and now I think I was nearer right than his physicians. All this talk of a fight between

he had been challenged under the circumstances reflected scant credit on the challenger.

Kilrain disclaimed the challenge, or having ever asserted that he could whip Bullivan. He did think, however, that he could do as well with him for a stated number of rounds as the Englishmen Mitchell or Greenfield, and when Bullivan got well he thought he ought to have a chance to demonstrate this, and to got the same proportion of the gate money they had received. Then there was more talk from the Bullivan side, and it was announced in the papers that John L. had pronounced Kiirain faint hearted and "no good." By the way, whoever was any good in Bullivan's cyes who ever fought with or wanted to fight him? Paddy Hyan was a duffer, who wanted a friend to shoot him through the hand to prevent his having to fight at Mississippi City. The Maori was "a big stiff," Charley Mas faint hearted, and Pat Killen is a cur. These be hard words, John, and they rankle in the breasts of those you hurt them at. Well, to resume. Bullivan has several bitter enemies in this city, and they got hold of Kilrain and made a business arrangement with him. They pointed out how easily he could capture the championship. Rheedy says they reasoned this way to him: Don't you see the big fellow is crippied, and can't fight for months, at least, and perhips not for a year. Well is start through the country on a tour, and you'll make a business arrangement with him. They pointed out how easily he could capture the championship. Rheedy says they reasoned this way to him: Don't you see the big fellow is crippied, and can't fight for months, at least, and perhips not for a year. The start through the country on a tour, and you'll start through the country on a tour, and you'll make a bushel of money as the champion. We'll start through the country on a tour, and you'll make a bushel of money as the champion. We'll start through the country on a tour, and you will be country on a tour, and you will be only the prevent when the first hard of the proper had the f so, his father, is now a member of the Spanish Senate. There are to be two weddings next week of more than usual interest to society people.

Miss Morgan, daughter of the late D. P. Morgan, and John Carter of Baltimore are to be married on Tuesday at noon in St. John's Church. The Rev. Dr. Leonard will read the sorvice, and later a reception will be held at Mrs. Morgan's home on Scott Circle.

On Wednesday evening Miss Dolph, daughter of Senator Dolph, and Richard Nixon of New Orleans will be married in the Epiphany Church. A reception will follow, from 9 to 12 o'clock, at Senator Dolph's house on Lafayette square. Senator and Mrs. Dolph go in June to West Point to attend the graduating exercises at the Academy.

Among others who will go to West Point are Senator and Mrs. Occkrell, and Bepresentative and Mrs. and Miss Butterworth.

Several festivities for charity are to come off next week. A garden party will be given on Thursday for the Children's Country Home. On the day before there is to be a garrien "tea" at "Bolmont," the country place of Mrs. N. B. Walker, for the Homocopathic Hospital.

Ex. Minister John W. Foster and wife have gone to Detroit to visit their daughter. Mrs. Duller. The Baron and Baroness Rosen of the Russian Legation go to Seabright, N. J., to spend the month of June.

Miss Rose Elizabeth Cleveland, who is to be first assistant in Mrs. Sylvanus Reed's school in New York, has hardly surprised her friends here by this step back to the school room. It is said, however, that Miss Cleveland's atrong proclivities for independent support do not find favor at the White House. That she is to be associate editor of the Magasine of American Phistory with Marihs J. L. Lamb may, perhaps, take the edge off the feeling about it.

That the President's sister should be a woman of leisure is, no doubt, the general opinion in social circles. And there is no doubt, also, that if Miss Cleveland were to divide her leisure between Holland, Patent and the White House the President and his wife would like it bet WOMEN CALL ON MAYOR WHITNEY. They Want Him to Appoint Some of Their Mayor Whitney of Brooklyn will have the appointment of a number of new members of the Board of Education to fill the places of those whose terms of office will expire next month. The new appointments can be made at any time before Sept. 1. A large class of intelligent women in that city who have for

BALAMANDER WON'T BAT BARBIN.

Borgh's Man Too Late to See the March of Early yesterday morning Sanitary Policeman No. 475 entered Belche's animal store on Park row with two plumbers to make a the park row with two plumbers to make a tabrough examination of the salamander from Japan, and their tank and surroundings, and to find out if Pliny was right in describing salamanders as beasts that are dangerous to life and detrimental to health. The officer from the Board of Health began by measuring the tank in which the salamanders are kept for the purpose of ascertaining its capacity. He was a little nervous in doing this, and he

dropped a two-foot rule in the water. It was fished out again by Mr. Dietzel, the bookkeeper, and dried, but Officer 475 declined to touch it any more.

Then he examined the drain in the yard, and

alouched his hat over his eyes to avoid recognition.

"What exhibition?" inquired Mr. Reiche,

"Why, the salamanders, you know."

Oh, they have been on exhibition for a

"Ob, they have been on exhibition for a week."

But the rabbits. What about the rabbits?"

Mr. Hankinson asked carelessly.

I fail to got at your meaning," said Mr. Reiche.

Mr. Hankinson hid his identity behind a cloud of mystery for the two hours that he hung around the place, but every time any one went up to the salamander's boudofr he was close at his beels. After a while he went out and stood on the corner for twenty minutes. Then he walked slowly away.

AMONG THE YACHTSMEN.

The New Shamreck Jeins the Pine Fleet in the Bay and will Try her Wings Te-day.

That the yachting season is going to be exceptionally lively was indicated by the aspect of the bay yesierday afternoon. Notable among the fleet that glided through the Narrows for a spin seaward were the new sloop Shamrock, the iron-bulled Friscilla, and the Atlantic. The Shamrock was towed from Mumm's basin at Bay Ridge with her owner, Mr. J. Roger Maxwell, and a dozen friends aboard. Mumm's mill whisting gave her a salute, a score of people on the bulk-head cheered, and saveral steam yachts let loose a vapory roar of applause. The little ting withdraw, and the Shamrock with maintail, forestayasil, and the Shamrock with maintail, forestayasil, and the Shamrock with the salud, forestayasil, and the shamrock with the salud, forestayasil, and the shamrock and had only a light scutherly wind as propelling power, and that is the reason mobody could itself what kind of a racer she is. She best down through the Narrows to the Horseshee, where she found the Atlantic, which had salied thither several hours ahead of her. The Priscilla, with Commodore A. Casz Canfield and Mr. J. Frederic Tams aboard, alipped from her anchorage at Stapicton just as the Shamrock left Bay Ridge. This is her initiatory spin since her recent alterations. The Shamrock and the Atlantic will go outside the Hook to-day for a friendly battle.

The Cinderella left the Titania at City Island yesterday and joined the fleet in the bay. A. Cary Smith, her designer, was among her passengers. He probably will be sorry to learn that the cutter Clara will not go into commission this year. Capit Barr, her former skipper, which were those of the New York Total City is into commission this year. Capit Barr, her former skipper, which were the season.

The Bar Harbor Yacht Ciub is anxious to get the big yachts of the New York and course of thory miles and over 65, and the fourth finder 65. The course is to be an outside triangular course of thirty miles and the race will be govern The New Shamrock Joins the Pine Fleet in the Bay and will Try her Wings To-day.

The Steam yacht Fuzzle, recently perchased by Mr. Jordan L. Mott from Jacob Lordilard, went on the screw dock yesterday to be painted and cleaned.

Mr. Joseph F. Earle's sloop, the Gracie, a probable foe of the Tikania and Shamrock, slid into the water at Port Jefferson yesterday, after slight repairs.

The steel schooner Julia, Chester A. Chapin, will ship her bowsprit on Tuesday. A match race between her and the Sachem is probable. They will certainly meet sach other in the Goelet cup races at Newport, and may be in one of the regattes here in June.

Mr. Belphen P. Merritt is having a sixty-foot racing sloop built at Stapleton.

Mr. Leiham A. Fish's schooner, the Grayling, was lowered from Mumm's marine railway at Bay Ridge yesterday, and towed into the Atlantic Club's basin. The sloop Athion took her place on the ways for a generate the company of the second on Monday from Pine's yard at Greenpoint. She belongs to A. B. Benjamin of the New Haven Yacht Club.

Lieut. Henn has sailed up the Sound on his outter, the Gaistea. She probably will have a little sport with Mr. Oliver Iselin's Titania.

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retary, Library, and Bookcases. Office Chairs, from MATTRESSES, from \$1.50; Spring Beds, \$1 to \$15; Feather Beds, Pillows and Bolsters, Comfortables and Blankets, STOVES AND RANGES,

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Paintings in oil or water colors, Engravings, Etchings,
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COWPERTHWAIT.

Endorsed by Press and Public as Curing Hore Cases of Hervons Diseases

DR. GREENE'S GREAT NERVE

REMEDY.

Than Any Other Known Remedy. IT STANDS AT THE HEAD OF ALL RECOG-

NIZED MEDICINES.

In this age of advertised medicines, it is a pleasure to notice at least one, which, in the diseases for which it is prescribed, is of the most undoubted benefit, in all eases, as far as we can learn, not only affording relief, but effecting a perfect and permanent cure. We refer to Dr. Greene's Kervura Kerve Tonic, prepared by that well-known lecturer and eminent specialist in the treatment and cure of nervous diseases, and which is probably the most perfect cure for all forms of nervous affections of any medicine yet discovered. Being prepared for these diseases by so eminent a physician as Dr. Greene, has given it an undoubted standing, even amone physicians, as a recognised standard medicine; but the wonderful cures it is effecting among nervous diseases, such as nervousness, exhausted nervous vitulity, nervous prostration, sieepieseness, despondency, mental depression, and the many kindred nervous affections gives it a position far above any other remedy at the present day.

It being

A Purely Vegetable Remedy, also, make its use among the people a thousand fold more common, inasmuch as it contains no mineral poten or injurious drugs, and being therefore harmless, can be used in the nervous affections of children or by the most delicate invalid with perfect confidence and assurance of cure.

can be used in the nervous affections of children or by the most delicate invalid with perfect condence and assurance of cure.

Most physicians, knowing of a perfect remedy or sure ours for a certain class of diseases, desire to keep the fact to themselves in order to build up a professional reputation in their private practice by making cures which only they can accomplish. Dr. Greens on the contrary, although he has probably the largest practice in the United States among diseases of the nervous system, and has the most remarkable success in their ours, knowing and using this wonderful remedy, is determined to give the whole public the benefit of its marvellous virtues. He has placed it, therefore, on sale at all druggists, at \$1 per bottle. It may also be obtained at the Doctor's office, 55 West 14th st., New York, or it will be sent to any address on receipt of the price.

Too much cannot be said in praise of this truly great remedy. Nervous affections are so prevalent at the present day, and their symptoms so distressing and annoying, that a positive specific like this medicins, which affords an almost

Certain Cure
for all forms of nervous diseases, is a boon to the community that cannot be too highly estimated, and the news of such a cure cannot be too widely spread.

In thus giving our endorsement to Dr. Greene's Nervous Adversement her way the present has the property of the present day.

munity that cannot so too ingity estimated, and the new of such a cure cannot be too widely spread.

In thus giving our endorsement to Dr. Greene's Ner vura Nerve Tonio we do not mean to disparage other preparations on sale for different diseases; we simply speak what we know in regard to the remarkable meriof this particular remedy. We meet persons daily with a very large to the particular remedy. We meet persons daily with a vocanesa, or some other form of nervous disease, with a very large to the persons of the nervous disease, with a very large to the nervous distinct of the nervous distinct of

eagerly as being not only the safest and most certa cure, but also by far the cheapest, as its low price placit within the reach of all.

It is a positive fact, therefore, that there is no reneed of persons suffering from the nervousness, was ness, languor, and exhaustion which afflict so large proportion of our people. Thousands have perished frothess affections who might have been cured had thus known of this remedy, and thousands more are dafailing in health, gradually becoming more and moves, nervous, and exhausted as they approach that termination, who can easily and readily be stored to sound and vigorous strength and health by timely use of this wonderful remedy.

GREENWELL'S CASE TO BE APPEALE A Story that Krause Was Jealous of Gree

John Greenwell, the convicted murder of Lyman S. Weeks, will be sentenced to des to-morrow in the Court of Sessions. Brookly The case will be carried to the General Te: of the Supreme Court, Lawyer Kinsley sa: and, if necessary, to the Court of Appeals. long time, probably a year, must elapse before a final decision is reached. The rumor ti Greenwell was about to make a confession il Janitor Titus, in a last desperate effort to sa his neck, is utterly groundless.

When Butch Miller's trial comes on, a we from to-morrow, it is not improbable ti some entirely new evidence will be introduc for the defence. Greenwell and Miller no both assert that Krause had a motive to a venge himself on the former. They say the was in the habit of meeting at 5 Chrysteres, and that she became infatuated will Greenwell, who is much better looking Krause became so enraged at the discover that the woman thought more of Greenwith an she did of him that he threatened to ta Greenwell's life. They represent kim as sying: "I'll fix you for this. I'll do you up have to hang for it." This threat is said have been made a week or more before tweeks murder. Miller thinks that the temony of the woman. Mary, and two off women who were intimates of the gang, if the can be found, might be of service on his trial. The question of how the rewards of \$2.5 offered by the city, the \$250 by The Event Sun, and \$250 from another source will be depleted willier's trial. District Attorney lidgway any seterday, that none of the witnesses had presented any claim for a portion of the reward intended doing so, and that in his opinion is spector Byrnes was entitled to all the crefor running down the murderous gang. To reward, he thought, would probably go to he and his men. Police Superintendent Campbooineided in this opinion. None of his mendad any intention to claim a part of the reward for their work on the case.

Inspector Byrnes and yesterday that the was no truth in Greenwell's story about Krau robbing a house in Eldridge street and getti another man punished for it. The Inspection of knowledge about the crime to extort a cofession. He could not pay any attention, I said, to what a fellow like that said.

A Beld Attempt at Blackmail. a final decision is reached. The rumor ti Greenwell was about to make a confession li

A Bold Attempt at Blackmatt.

Boston, May 21.—John D. Bates, a wealth citizen, was called on yesterday afternoon at his redence, 161 Commonwealth avenue, by a young man, wi was shown to Mr. Bates's library. Suddenly he clos-

A Sea Sick Passenger,

On the ocean, cares little about a storm. He is positive indifferent whether he is washed overboard or not. Be set right by a wineglassful or two of Hostetter's Stoma-Bitters, he feels renewed interest in his personal safe: This fine corrective neutralizes in brackish water-oftcompulsorily drank on shipboard, to the grievous det ment of health—the pernicious impurities which gi rise to disorders of the stomach, liver, and bowels. to the mariner, the tourist, the Western ploneer a miner, the Bitters is invaluable as a means of protecti-against malaria, when its seeds are latent in airs-water. To the effects of overwork, meatal or manuit is a most reliable antidote, and to the deb nervous, it affords great and speedily felt relief a vigor.

Vigor and Vitality

Are quickly given to every part of the body by Hood's Are quickly given to every part of the body by Hood's Sarsaparilla. That tired feeling is entirely evercome. The blood is purified, enriched, and vitalized, and carries health instead of disease to every organ. The stomach is toned and strengthened, the appetite restored. The kidneys and liver are roused and invigorated. The brain is refreshed, the mind made clear and ready for work. The whole system is built up and rejuvenated by this peculiar medicine.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla has done me a very great deal of cond. It has built any conseal health dispenses me a very

good. It has built up my general health, given me a regu-ler appetite, and made me full of new life and energy. The scree on my face with which I have suffered many years are so much better that I feel well paid for taking the medicine."—MARY ATKINSON, Summerdeld, Pa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggless. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apotheoaries, Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dellar

"100 Doses One Dollar," which is now so thorough identified with Hood's Barnaparilla is not a catch it only, but is absolutely true of this preparation; and is as absolutely true that it can honestly be applied only Hood's Barnaparilla, which is the very best tonio medine and blood purifier. Now reader, prove it. Takbottle home and measure its contents. You will find to hold 100 teaspoonfuls. Now read the directions, a you will find that the average dose for persons of different ages is less than a teaspoonful. Thus economy strength are peculiar to Hood's Sarsaparilla. "Having been afflicted with a complication of didera the result of impure blood. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, and the result was perfectly satisfactory."—1. J. Babton, New Haven, Coun.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. S1; six for S5. Prepared only C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar